

Post Caesarean wound infection: A critical analysis

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Post caesarean wound infection is a leading cause of morbidity and prolonged hospital stay. In order to prevent it, it is important to understand its etiology and risk factors. Patients and method: Women with post caesarean wound dehiscence were critically analyzed as regards the incidence, demographic profile and risk factors in the antepartum, intrapartum and postpartum period.

Results

Of 780 cesarean deliveries there were 25 women who developed wound dehiscence in the postoperative

period. The incidence of wound dehiscence in the present study was 0.03% (32 in 1000 cesarean sections). This occurred most commonly between day 4-9 post operatively. The various risk factors in the antepartum period were anemia (26%), premature rupture of membranes (46%), pregnancy induced hypertension (20%), gestational diabetes mellitus (4%) and chorioamnionitis (4%). Premature rupture of membranes was the most common factor responsible, accounting for 46% of the cases.

Conclusion

Prevention strategies should be directed towards preventing risk factors of premature rupture of membranes and medical conditions aggravated by a pregnancy state should be managed with caution.